

POLYMORPHISM (cf. *Ent. Rec.*, 78: 67).*Biston betularia* Linn.

typical	102 (89%)
<i>carbonaria</i>	8 (7%)
<i>insularia</i>	5 (4%)

Sterrha aversata Linn.

<i>remutata</i>	65 (75%)
<i>aversata</i>	22 (25%)

Alcis repandata Linn., typical 49, *conversaria* 1.*Ectropis biundularia* Bork., typical 5, melanic 1.*Eilema deplana* Esp., typical 5, *unicolor* Bankes 1.*Apamea crenata* Hufn., typical 2, *alopecurus* Esp. 1.

Sungate, Football Green, Minstead, Lyndhurst, Hants.

A Collection of Tineid Moths from Nigeria

By Dr. L. A. GOZMÁNY

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The Editor of this journal, Mr S. N. A. Jacobs, had very kindly lent me a small collection of Tineid moths for identification. The material is part of a larger collection of Lepidoptera, collected by P. Roche, and originating from Lagos, Nigeria. The nine specimens comprising the Tineid lot are as follows:

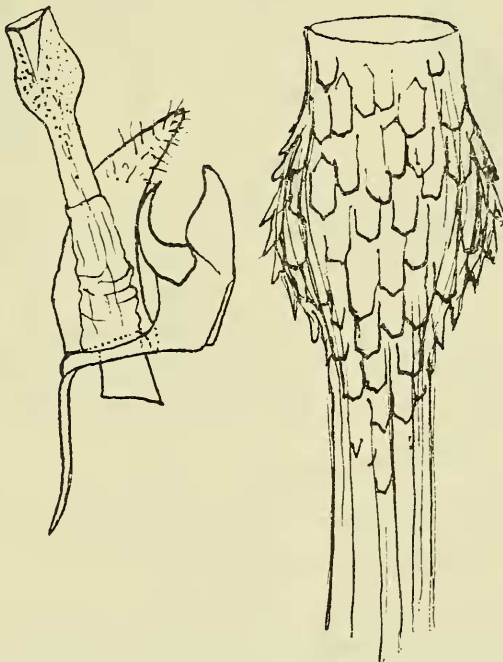


Fig. 1. *Monopis jacobsi* sp.n., laterally, left valva removed, aedeagal apex also at a higher magnification, Holotype; Lagos, Nigeria.

Monopis jacobsi sp. n.—Alar expanse: 10 mm. Head vivid yellow, labial palpi, antennae, thorax brownish fuscous. Basic colour of fore wing a light argillaceous yellow, irrorated with dark fuscous at a rate equal with basic colour; but densest in apical area; no pattern; hyaline spot rather large, oval, in exact centre of wing; cilia dark grey, with 2

lines of fuscous scales; hind wing medium grey with a yellowish sheen, cilia grey.

Male genital organ: valva slightly curving dorsad, evenly attenuating toward pointed apex; aedoeagus one-third longer than thin saccus, almost straight, tubiform, apically calyciform, apex truncate, externally squamose resembling an irregularly imbricate pattern formed by more or less hexagonal scales. (Fig. 1.)

Holotype male: "Lagos, W. Africa, V. 50, Roche; S. N. A. Jacobs, + slide No. 3111, dr. Gozmány".

I dedicate the new species, with gratitude and friendly esteem to Mr. Jacobs.

The new species stands rather isolated among its congeners; it is, on the one hand, one of the smallest known species in the genus, and, on the other, the peculiar structure of the aedoeagus precludes the possibility of confusing it with any one of its allies.

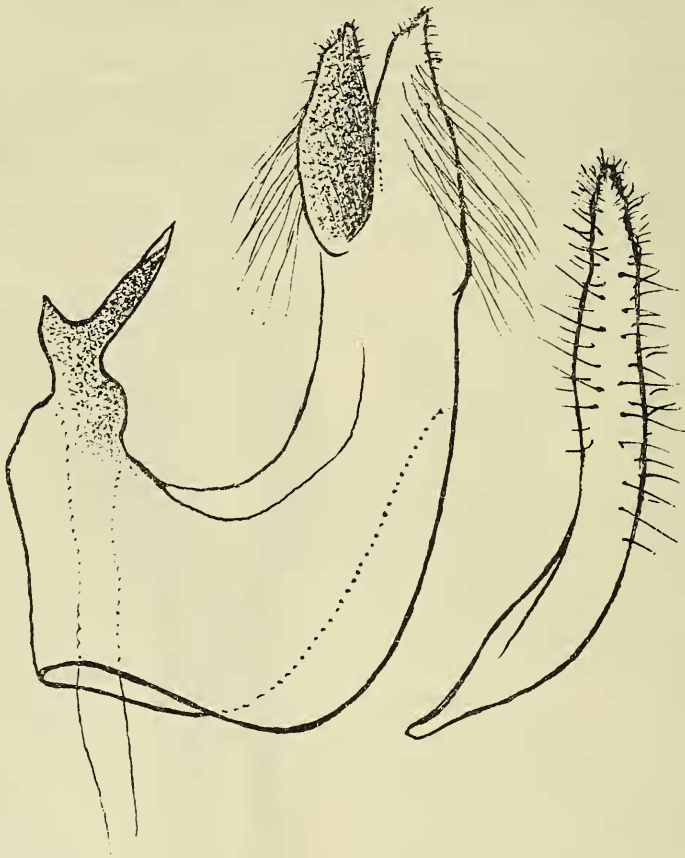


Fig. 2. *Perissomastix nigerica* sp.n., laterally, valvae removed, left valva separated, Holotype; Lagos, Nigeria.

Perissomastix nigerica sp.n.—Alar expanse: 15 mm. Head dark rufous brown, labial palpi light rufous grey, antennae light argillaceous, thorax and fore wing argillaceous with a light greyish suffusion (slightly rufous on costa); no pattern; cilia concolourous with a yellowish sheen; hind wing medium grey (destroyed in holotype during preparation of slide).

Male genital organ: uncus elongately spatulate, finely pointed then obliquely truncate ventrad, with long hairs laterally; valva narrow,

sausage-shaped, curving in basal one-third; aedoeagus bifurcate, ventral arm short, nearly perpendicular, triangularly mucronate, dorsal arm more than twice longer, obliquely erect, tapering to pointed orifice (Fig. 2).

Holotype male: "Lagos, West Africa, XII. 46, P. Roche; S. N. A. Jacobs + slide No. 3109, Dr. Gozmány".

The new species is the southernmost known representative of the *taeniaecornis* Wlsghm.-group of a bifurcate aedoeagus. In all these, mostly North African species (*nigriceps* Rothsch. et Warr.; *taeniaecornis* Wlsghm., *perdita* Gozm.), the ventral arm of the aedoeagus is longer than in *nigerica* sp.n.; the former two have a lateral appendix on the uncus, while in *perdita* the uncus (and the valva) is shaped otherwise.

Perissomastix sericea Gozmány, 1966.—A male specimen (slide No. 3108). The species was recently described from Ghana.

Perissomastix sp. ♀—A female example of a probably undescribed taxon (slide No. 3107). The identification of the females of the genus extremely rich in species is wellnigh impossible for the want of their mates or large series.

Hyperbola pastoralis (Meyrick, 1931). Two male specimens (slides No. 3106, 3110). The species was described from the neighbouring then French Guinea.

Phalloscardia semiumbrata (Meyrick, 1920). The third known example (a male) of the species described from Nairobi and found also on the Ruwenzori! The range as well as ecological requirements of the species are most interesting and would require further study (slide No. 3105).

Syncalipsis optania (Meyrick, 1908). Two male specimens (slides No. 3103, 3104). The species ranges in the western tropical coastal areas of the Ethiopian Region.

The type-material as well as the collection is deposited in Mr. Jacobs's Collection, England.

When received the type-material mentioned in this paper will be deposited in the British Museum collection, and type-numbers will be published in a later issue.—S.N.A.J.

ISLE OF CANNA, 1966. TWO CORRECTIONS. *Entomologist's Record*, Vol. 79, p. 98. Line 13, for 1956 read 1966. Line 28, for *L. testacea* read *L. testata*.—J. L. CAMPBELL, Isle of Canna, 16.iv.1967.

On *Pollenia vagabunda* Mg. (Diptera: Calliphoridae) in Nottinghamshire

By O. M. WHITE

The clusterfly *Pollenia vagabunda* Mg., which usually is rare in Britain, recurred in Surrey in 1960 and again in 1962. The absence of any further records either from there or from other parts of the country is interesting, and I offer the following in the hope of eliciting more information.

The first British record was that of the two females captured by Carr in Sherwood Forest on 13.viii.1924. It has also occurred in Wales. The larvae of *Pollenia* are said to be parasitic in earthworms.

I searched for *vagabunda* in Sherwood Forest at various times from 1939, but saw none until 30.x.49 when I found a male sunning on a birch